Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the Abstract with the following amended Abstract:

A method and a device for supply of a dialyser in a dialysis unit with dialysis fluid is disclosed. At least one dialysis fluid concentrate is mixed with water to produce the dialysis fluid. The dialysis fluid concentrate is prepared in a reservoir unit in a given amount. A control and arithmetic unit calculates the dialysis fluid rate (Qd) such that, after a given treatment time (T_B) ~~(T<SB>B</SB>)~~ has passed, a given residual amount of dialysis fluid concentrate or no residual amount remains in the reservoir unit. It is preferable to empty the reservoir unit by the end of treatment.

Please replace paragraph [0002] with the following amended paragraph:

[0002] It is customary today to use pre-prepared dialysing fluid concentrates to produce dialysing fluid for ~~haemodialysis~~ hemodialysis units, whereby the concentrate is diluted with water in the dialysis unit. In dialysis centers, dialysing fluid concentrates are made available either as pre-prepared products in canisters or bags or they are delivered via a ring piping system from a central tank.

Please replace paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] In a conventional dialysis treatment, the doctor prescribes a particular dose level of dialysis by specifying appropriate rates of flow for the blood and the dialysing fluid for a particular type of dialyser as well as an appropriate treatment time. In practice, the quantities of concentrates made available are determined in such a manner that in general they are adequate for treatments with different dialysing fluid rates. Consequently, in practice the concentrate is not completely used up. The procedure or the equipment in accordance with the invention makes use of the residual amount of concentrate to permit a higher rate of flow of the dialysing fluid. This has the advantage that when a higher rate of flow is used, the dialysing dose rate is increased which has a beneficial effect upon the treatment. For example, the efficiency of a hollow fiber ~~fibre~~ dialyser increases with increasing rates of flow of dialysing fluids up to an asymptotic limiting value.

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following amended paragraph:

[0025] The ~~haemodialysis~~ hemodialysis equipment exhibits a dialyser 1 which is divided into a blood chamber 3 and a dialysing fluid chamber 4 by a semi-permeable membrane 2. The inlet to the blood chamber 3 is connected to one end of blood supply pipe 5 in line with a blood pump 6 while the outlet of the blood chamber is connected to the end of a blood return pipe 7. A dialysing ~~dialysising~~ fluid supply pipe 8 leads to the inlet of the dialysing fluid chamber 4 and from the outlet of the dialysing fluid chamber a dialysing fluid outflow pipe 9 leads to a waste discharge 10. A dialysing fluid pump 11 is in line with the dialysing fluid outflow pipe 9. During the course of the dialysis treatment, the patient's blood flows through the blood chamber 3 of the dialyser 1 while a counterflow of dialysing fluid passes through the dialysing fluid chamber 4.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

[0034] The ~~haemodialysis~~ hemodialysis unit is also provided with a central control and calculating unit 44, which communicates by a data lead 45 with the control and calculating unit 24 of the supply equipment.

Please replace paragraphs [0043]- [0044] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0043] FIGS. 2a and 2b show the volume M of the concentrate in the canister 12 and the flow rate of the dialysing fluid Qd as a function of the time t. It can clearly be seen that a first constant flow rate of dialysing fluid Qd_t has been set for the test at time point 0 and that a second constant flow rate ~~Qd~~ Qd_b has been set for the effective dialysis treatment at time point t_1 this having been calculated to ensure that at the end of the dialysis treatment at time point t_3 all the concentrate has been consumed.

[0044] Although the canister 12 is completely empty a residual volume of concentrate is left in bag 13. To empty the ~~bag~~ bag, the control and calculating unit 24 actuates the proportioning pumps 31 and 32 to draw off the concentrate remaining in bag 13. The concentrate is mixed with water in the mixing chamber 27 with the pump 32 supplying this water in the required ratio by volume. The diluted concentrate then flows to the waste discharge 10 through the waste pipe 36. Finally, both the canister and the bag can be removed from the unit and disposed of in a suitable manner.

Please replace paragraph [0050] with the following amended paragraph:

[0050] After the end of the time interval T_{B1} the control and calculating unit 24 of the dialysis unit determines the time period T_v of the interruption of the dialysis treatment. This is the extra time by which the treatment should be continued beyond the pre-set treatment time ~~duration~~ T_B.

Please replace paragraphs [0053]- [0054] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0053] From the remaining treatment time T_{B2} and the volume of concentrate M_{t2} remaining in canister 12, the control and calculating unit 24 then calculates the flow rate Qd_v which is to be [[of]] set in order that the canister 12 is completely empty at the end of the treatment. This dialysing fluid flow rate is then set for the remaining treatment.

[0054] FIGS. 3a and 3b also show the volume of concentrate in canister 12 and the dialysing fluid flow rate Qd as a function of the time t. It can be seen clearly that the treatment will be given over a pre-set time interval T_{B1}, at first at a dialysing fluid flow rate of ~~Qd~~ Qd_{b1} which is the same as in the first embodiment example and that after a time interval of T_{B1} a lower dialysing fluid flow rate Qd_v applies, this being calculated so as to ensure that canister 12 is completely empty at the end of the treatment.

Please replace paragraph [0057] with the following amended paragraph:

[0057] To dispose of the residual volume of concentrate, in principle it is not necessary to use the pipes 26, 28, 29 and 36 and the relevant pumps 30, 31 and 32 and the mixing chamber 27. In an alternative embodiment the control and calculating unit 44 switches the hemodialysis ~~haemodialysis~~ unit to a condition where the residual volume of concentrate is disposed of via the "by-pass", i.e. the valves 42 and 43 are closed and the valve 40 is opened until the residual volume has been drained to waste. This embodiment has the advantage that neither an additional mixing chamber or additional piping and pumps are necessary. Consequently, this embodiment might be preferred in practice.